USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network
Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 3/15/2006

GAIN Report Number: MY6009

Malaysia

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2006

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Report Highlights:
Malaysian soybean and soymeal imports rose 2.8% and 19% respectively in 2004/05. Argentina was the top supplier for both soybean (45% market share) and soymeal (92%). The U.S. took 24% of the soybean import market. Malaysia imported about 13 TMT of U.S. soymeal in 2004/05 – the first time in almost 5 years. The outlook is brighter in 2005/06. The livestock sector as well as the food soybean sector is poised for further expansion. Both soybean and soymeal imports are expected to increase by 11% to 625 TMT and 750 TMT respectively in 2005/06. Post expects the U.S. soybean to reach 150 TMT. Malaysia was the world's largest producer and exporter of palm oil with CPO output reaching 15.2 MMT in 2004/05. A cyclical downturn in yields will result in a stagnation of CPO output in 2005/06.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Kuala Lumpur [MY1]
[MY]

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Executive Summary

Both the Malaysian livestock and the food soybean sector performed well in 2004/05, resulting in a 2.8% increase in soybean imports to 581 TMT. Soymeal imports rose 19% to 676 TMT in 2004/05. Argentina was the top supplier for both soybean (45% market share) and soymeal (92%) to Malaysia in 2004/05. The U.S. managed to capture 24% of the soybean import market while Canada continued to dominate the food soybean market. Malaysia imported about 13 TMT of U.S. soymeal in 2004/05 – the first time in almost 5 years.

The prospects of soybean imports are brighter in 2005/06. The livestock sector as well as the food soybean sector is poised for further expansion. Barring any major livestock disease outbreak, Post expects soybean imports to increase by 11% to 645 TMT in 2005/06. With expected severe competition from South America, the U.S. soybean imports are likely to show a small increase to 150 TMT. Soymeal imports are also expected to increase 11% to 750 TMT in 2005/06. Again, competitively priced soymeal from Argentina and China will restrict soymeal imports from the U.S. in 2005/06.

Malaysia continues to lead the world as the largest producer and exporter of palm and palm kernel oil (PKO). Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production rose 13% to 15.2 million metric tons (MMT) in 2004/05 as the palms recovered from biological stress. A sharp increase in palm kernel crushing led to a 17% jump in the production of PKO to 1.9 MMT in 2004/05. Despite additional area reaching fruit-bearing stage, a cyclical downturn in yields will result in a stagnation of CPO and PKO output in 2005/06. As for 2006/07, a rebound in yields and an addition of 132,000 hectares due, Post expects total CPO output to increase by 4.3% to 16 MMT. Likewise, PKO output is expected to increase to 1.94 MMT in 2006/07.

With an expected exportable surplus of over 13 MMT of palm oil and 740 TMT of palm kernel oil in 2005/06, Malaysia will remain a formidable competitor in the world vegetable oil market. A further increase is foreseen in 2006/07. While China is expected to remain the most important market for Malaysian palm oil, U.S. has emerged as a significant market for Malaysian palm oil since the requirement of the 'transfat' labeling in January 2006. Increase in demand for palm oil to be used as bio-fuel in Europe has generated new market opportunities for Malaysian palm oil, as should the U.S. biodiesel market.

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years and the outlook for copra output is a slow downtrend in the near term. Domestic coconut oil output amounted to 33 TMT in CY2005. Increases in future year largely depend on imports of copra from neighboring countries. Malaysia imported 233 TMT of crude oil from Indonesia and the Philippines in CY2005. Exports of refined coconut oil rose 25% to 204 TMT in CY2005, with the major markets being Singapore, China and South Korea.

With expected slow but steady expansion in soy crush in the near term, domestic soyoil output is expected to increase to 10% to 75 TMT in 2005/06. Soybean oil consumption accounts for 5 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Post expects Malaysia to export about 110 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2005/06 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, Philippines and South Korea as the main destinations.

Due to over-fishing, the local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports are not expected to grow as the main supplying countries are also experiencing over-fishing. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 36 TMT in CY2005, mainly to India, China and Vietnam.

TOTAL OILSEEDS

1. Soybean

Production

There is no commercial cultivation of soybeans in Malaysia.

Imports

Despite severe competition from imported soymeal, soybean imports rose 2.8% to 581 TMT in 2004/05. Argentina was the top soybean supplier with 46% share of the Malaysian soybean import market. The U.S. managed to capture 24% while Canada took 12% of the import market. However, Canada continued to dominate the food-grade soybean market.

The prospects for soybean imports are brighter in 2005/06. Given an anticipated 5-6% GDP growth in 2006, Post also expects the food-grade soybean market to show steady growth and reach 140 TMT in 2005/06 and 150 TMT in 2005/06. The livestock sector is also poised for an expansion that will in turn result in a growth in the soybean crushing industry. Current high pig prices provide the incentives for pig population expansion. Despite a second localized outbreak of avian influenza (AI) in a non-commercial farm just outside the capital city of Kuala Lumpur, the poultry sector is still optimistic that consumer confidence will soon return and the industry should be normalized. [Please refer to 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean meals) for more details].

At this point, Post expects total soybean imports to increase by 11% to 645 TMT in 2005/06 and by another 13% to 725 TMT in 2006/07. With an anticipated bigger increase in exportable supplies from South America, U.S. is likely to see a small increase in its soybean exports to Malaysia. Post predicts U.S. exports to be in the ballpark of 150 TMT in 2005/06.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Currently U.S. soybeans and meals have complete access into the Malaysian market. All import tariffs have been removed for many years. In addition, Malaysian has sound infrastructure (such as ports, rail and road networks and storage facilities), encouraging the bean trade flow from the United States to Malaysia. The GOM has no objection to the usage of GSM facilities although the Central Bank limits the tenure of a loan to one year in order to minimize the country's exposure to foreign loans.

GMO/Biotech Safety Issue: To date, the only GM ag product officially approved to be imported into Malaysia is 'roundup ready' soybeans. Local soy product exporters also need to conform to the EU's GMO requirement when they export processed soy-related food such as soy sauce, canned tuna in soy oil and soy milk to the EU.

The GOM is still working on the National Biosafety Act which may be tabled at the July 2006 session of the Parliament.

At the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Montreal (May 30 – June 4 2005), Malaysia supported the NGO's and the African Group's call to change the "may contain LMO" language to "does contain LMOs" on every shipping document for living modified organisms (LMOs) for use as food, feed or for processing. At the working groups on Liability and Redress, Malaysia wanted to include a broader definition of "damage" to cover damage to environment, cultural, spiritual and moral values. Malaysia also wanted to apply

a strict liability regime for all biotechnology products and argued against "permit defense" for biotech producers/operators, that limit liability for an activity that has been permitted by the government. While still at the negotiation stage, these positions could have serious implications on U.S. biotechnology related trade.

Consumption

Post expects soy food consumption to increase around 5 percent to reach 140 TMT in 2005/06. Food soybeans are used in the manufacture of soy-based products such as tofu, soy milk, and soy sauce. Rising health consciousness among the growing middle-income population is reflected in the growing increase in demand for soy food products. Malaysia is one of the largest producers of soy drinks in Southeast Asia with exports going to neighboring countries as well as Australia and Japan.

Most of the food beans are brought in via containers primarily from Canada, the U.S. and China. Soy food production relies mostly on sorted commodity soybeans with food-grade bean imports accounting for some 60,000 tons.

Soybean crushing is expected to increase by 12% to 455 TMT in 2005/06 to meet rising demand from the livestock sector. Please see 'Consumption' section under Total Oilmeals (Soybean Meal) for the development of the livestock/feed sector.

Factors Affecting U.S. Trade

The avian influenza (AI) outbreak in the region is still a real concern in the Malaysian poultry sector. However, Malaysia appears to have demonstrated to neighboring Singapore that key poultry and egg exporters can maintain quarantine for exports. During the second AI outbreak, Singapore only banned poultry from the state of Selangor where the outbreak occurred. In the recent weeks, poultry prices have plunged which will put pressure on the sector and eventually lead to a temporary cutback in production.

Quality issues: At times, Malaysian importers complain about the difficulty of rectifying the discrepancies arising from contract specifications. Their dissatisfactions over the option(s) in finding amiable solutions generate negative feelings towards the U.S. export system.

Severe Competition: Argentine bean and meal -- and at times, Chinese and Indian soy meal to a lesser extent -- have made major inroads into the Malaysian market in the recent years. Price is still a major factor in the buying process.

The addition of new facilities at Westport in Port Klang will further enhance the position of South and the U.S. as the principal suppliers of soybeans. Private storage facilities and crushing mills are being planned or constructed near the Panamax berths. These facilities will provide a first stop for Panamax vessels. When these ships are partly unloaded at the deep-water berth at Westport, they will then be able to go on to shallower ports to service older existing crushing mills.

Market Development Opportunities

A significant increase in soymeal consumption in Malaysia will largely depend on a robust poultry and pig industry. The GOM would likely welcome any assistance from APHIS or an international organization to prevent or deal with any recurrence of the Avian Influenza outbreak. As for the pig sector, the industry has yet to recover fully from the effects of the outbreak of the Nipah virus (Japanese Encephalitis) in 1999. As the farmers and

governmental officials have to develop a modern, integrated pig farm system, there are opportunities to link resources in the U.S. to assist in the following areas:
a. the use of good-quality US swine breeds/semen;
b. improvement of nutrition for swine; and
c. transfer of technical knowledge on swine management, swine housing, waste treatment and slaughter plants.

The National Swine Registry has conducted two training courses on artificial insemination and breeding management in the past 4 years. These courses were well received and Post would like to see these programs be conducted in other selected locations throughout the country. Buying missions to the U.S. should also be considered in face of growing competition from the European and Canadian counterparts.

GIPSA's program of sending 1 - 2 officers to the ASEAN region for a three-month stint every year since mid-2002 is in the right direction. Millers/importers welcome the opportunity to iron out various dissatisfactions over qualitative issues. In addition, GIPSA should have a good opportunity to do outreach work. Perceived poor quality image of US beans has to be addressed seriously by cooperators and GIPSA.

At the current moment, Malaysia is amending the importation protocol for breeding pigs and boar semen. Post had submitted AHPIS's comments and recommendations and awaits a response from the Malaysian side.

With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia the leading 'halal' food manufacturing center in the world, ASA has ample opportunities to promote the production of soy food, especially in the areas of health, organic and snack food (such as soy ice-cream).

2. Palm Kernel

Malaysia is the world's leading producer of palm kernel. Palm kernel output rose 13% to 4.0 MMT in MY2004/05. A small increase in production is expected in 2005/06 due to the palms undergoing some biological stress after the huge production in the previous year. [Please refer to 'Palm Oil' section under Total Oils for more details]. As the palms are expected to recover from biological stress in 2006/07, kernel output should increase by 4% to 4.2 MMT.

There are no exports of palm kernel as all domestic output is crushed locally. Malaysia imported 71,000 MT of palm kernel in 2004/05, mainly from Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

3. Copra

Total area under coconut cultivation has dropped steadily over the years, as oil palm becomes the clear favorite over rubber and coconut in national economical development. Harvested area in PS&Ds is only for copra delivered to crushers and not for food-use. This explains the big gap between planted and harvested area. Most of the copra was consumed as food leaving a smaller amount for the crushing sector. The outlook for copra output is on a slow downtrend in the near term.

In CY2005, Malaysian imported about 20 TMT of copra, mainly from Indonesia. Exports were insignificant.

With better economic returns available from oil palm and a lack of interest by the GOM to support or encourage coconut production, the long-term viability of this industry is in doubt.

Future production will likely be limited to the cultivation of coconut to meet only domestic requirements for food-use.

TOTAL OILMEALS

1. Soybean Meal

Production and Imports

Competitively priced soymeal from Argentina and to a lesser extent, China and India posed a major challenge to domestic soy crushers. As a result, domestic soymeal output (which depends on imported soybean) only accounted for 32% of the local soymeal consumption in 2004/05. Soymeal imports rose 19% to 676 TMT in 2004/05. Argentina dominated 92% of the Malaysian soymeal import market, followed by China with 3% market share. Imports of Indian soymeal were greatly reduced in 2004/05 due to a smaller crop in India. Malaysia imported about 13 TMT of U.S. soymeal in 2004/05 – the first time in almost 5 years. All the meals were shipped in containers.

Domestic crushers normally have to compete on quality and focus on a target market that is willing to pay for better quality meals. However, price is often the main factor in the purchasing process. Post expects local soymeal output to increase by about 10-12% in 2005/06. The growth of the local crushing could even be higher if not for the expected larger exportable surplus of soymeal from Argentina, China and India. On the other hand, soymeal imports are also expected to increase by 11% to 750 TMT in 2005/06. Argentina will again be the dominant supplier while China will have more exportable soymeal as it increases its crushing capacities. Faced with severe competition, it is unlikely that the local traders would purchase much U.S. meal in the near term.

Trade Policy & Market Access

Please refer to Trade Policy & Market Access under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

Consumption

The Malaysian poultry sector recovered from the brief localized outbreak of avian influenza (AI) in the northeast region of the Peninsula (in September 2004) and performed well during 2004/05. Most of the big players in the market reporting record profits and look to another year of growth in 2005/2006. Malaysia experienced a second outbreak of AI in a non-commercial, free-range backyard outside the capital city of Kuala Lumpur on Feb 20 2006. Reportedly, the virus caused the death of about 40 chickens. The authorities have responded quickly to the outbreak by culling poultry flocks in the area, restricting the transport of poultry, disinfecting coops in the neighborhood and monitoring the surrounding area. Singapore immediately suspended imports of poultry and eggs from the state of Selangor where the outbreak occurred. Fortunately, all the public-listed poultry companies are located outside Selangor. At the moment, the situation is under control and there is no reason to be pessimistic about the future of the sector.

The current ex-farm price for broiler hovers around US$1.07/kg compared to US$1.03 in February 2005. During festive season, the price reached US$1.34/kg, the highest level in the last 10 years. In the recent weeks, poultry prices have plunged after the second AI outbreak that may lead to a cutback in production. However, the industry sees it as a temporary setback and expects a rebound soon.

The pig sector is also performing well with ex-farm price for live pigs hovering around US$170/100kg compared to US$139/kg in March 2005. A pork seller could easily rake in US$290 per 88 kg of meat sold. Farmers are optimistic that the sector will maintain its

momentum for the remaining part of the year and look to importing more breeders, partly to replace some animals lost to the recent outbreak of 'foot and mouth' disease.

Market Development Opportunities

Please see 'Market Development Opportunities ' section under Total Oilseeds (Soybean).

2. Palm Kernel Meal

In line with the increase in palm kernel crush, palm kernel meal (PKM) production increased by 15.5% to 2.1 MMT in 2004/05. Essentially a by-product of the palm oil industry, it is used primarily in cattle feed. With a very small domestic beef and dairy cattle sector, only minimal quantities are consumed locally. In 2004/05, 1.9 MMT of PKM were exported with the bulk going to the Netherlands, New Zealand, Germany and South Korea. The ban on the use of meat and bone meal in various countries has opened many more overseas markets for Malaysian PKM exports.

3. Copra Meal

In line with a slight increase in crushing activities, Malaysian copra meal output rose 13% to 17 TMT in CY2005. Any increase in copra meal production over the near term will largely depend on copra imports. The domestic feed industry consumes most of the local meal output. Malaysia exported only 3,000 MT of copra meal, mainly to Taiwan and Singapore in CY2005.

4. Fishmeal

Due to over-fishing, the local fishmeal production is expected to trend downwards in the future. Imports are not expected to grow as the main supplying countries such as Peru and Chile are also experiencing over-fishing. In normal years, Malaysian exporters diverted much of their fishmeal output to overseas markets. Exports amounted to 36 TMT in CY2005, mainly to India, China and Vietnam.

TOTAL OILS

1. Palm Oil

Malaysia continues to lead the world in the production of palm and palm kernel oils and is the largest exporter of vegetable oils (mainly palm oil and palm kernel oil). Malaysia met about 16 percent of the global consumption of vegetable oils in 2004/05. Domestic crude palm oil (CPO) production rose 13% to 15.2 million metric tons (MMT) in 2004/05. Yields reached record level as the palms recovered from the biological stress experienced in 2003/04.

Fruit-bearing area is expected to expand to 3.8 million hectares in 2005/06, while fully matured hectare equivalent (MHE) should reach 2.18 million hectares. Despite the increase in area, CPO yield per matured hectare equivalent (MHE) is expected to drop from 7.15 tons per hectare in 2004/05 to 6.98 tons in 2005/06 as the palms are currently undergoing biological stress after a huge production in 2004/05. As a result, Post expects total CPO output to increase marginally to 15.3 MMT in 2005/06.

As for 2006/07, Post expects a cyclical upturn in yields. With the improvement in yields and the addition of 131,800 hectares reaching fruit-bearing stage, Post expects total CPO output to increase by 4.3% to 16 MMT.

The following table compares Post's quarterly forecasts for MY2025/06 and 2006/07 (Oct/Sep) with actual production figures for the previous two years.

	Final 2003/2004	Revised 2004/2005	Forecast 2005/06	Forecast 2006/07
(1,000 tons)				
Oct-Dec	3380	3936	3702	3900
Jan-Mar	2680	3417	3000	3500
Apr-Jun	3279	3753	3750	3800
Jul-Sep	4081	4088	4798	4700
--Total	13,420	15,194	15,250	15,900

The following MHE/yield table is based on the October/September marketing year:

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Area-MHE (1,000 ha)	1,943	2,048	2,126	2,184	2,238
Production (TMT)	13,180	13,420	15,194	15,250	15,900
Yield-MHE (Ton/ha)	6.79	6.55	7.15	6.98	7.10

[NOTE: In calculating yields, the mature hectare equivalent (MHE) approach has been used to account for the shifting age profile of Malaysia's oil palm plantings. END NOTE]

In 2004/05, domestic food use amounted to only 620 TMT or about 4% of total CPO production. Cooking oil accounted for 80% while margarine/shortening took the remaining 20% of the edible palm oil market. While palm oil fractions dominated the local edible oil market, Malaysia consumed a small amount of other oils, namely palm kernel oil (about 12% market share), soybean (5%), corn (2%) and coconut (2%). The livestock sector consumed about one percent of CPO output. The rest of the palm oil went to the industrial sector, with a significant amount being used in the oleo-chemical industry. With the GOM's intention to make Malaysia the leading 'halal' food manufacturing center in the world, the domestic food use of palm oil is expected to grow 7 to 8% per year in the near term.

Malaysia exported 9.4 MMT of palm oil during Jan-Sep 2005, an increase of 9% from the corresponding period of the previous year. The top five destinations (China, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Egypt and India) accounted for 48% of total exports. According to preliminary data, exports for the whole of 2005 were expected to be close to 12.5 MMT.

As would be expected, palm oil occupies the top position in export earnings among Malaysia's vegetable oils. Weaker palm oil prices resulted in a slight decline in export earnings in 2005. The following table compares the export earnings for the major edible oils (in million RM, exchange rate: US1 =RM3.77):

	2003	2004	2004 (Jan-Sep)	2005 (Jan-Sep)
Palm Oil	20,476	20,047	14,947	14,655
Palm Kernel Oil	1,461	1,724	1,217	1,453
Soybean Oil	239	335	145	202
Coconut Oil	298	418	316	371
TOTAL OILS	22,474	22,524	16,625	16,681
% of Total Exp. Earnings	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.3

With the expected small increase in CPO output, Malaysia will have to depend on importing more Indonesia CPO and working down on stocks to export an estimated 13 MMT of palm oil in MY2005/06. Three factors contributing to the optimistic outlook are the abolishment of palm oil import quota by China, the requirement of the 'transfat' labeling in the U.S. since January 2006 and the increase in demand of palm oil for the use of bio-fuel in Europe. The GOM is encouraging plantation companies to forge joint-ventures with buyers, allowing them to invest in building bulking and refining facilities in importing countries.

Biofuel is the new buzzword in the palm oil industry. With the world facing soaring petroleum prices, worsening environment pollution and depleting fossil fuel reverses, Malaysian palm oil producers see huge opportunities to transforms palm oil to biofuel and do not want to lose out on the predicted huge export markets. The Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) has announced plans to build the country's first biofuel plant in partnership with a private plantation company. Scheduled to come on stream in October 2006, it would have an annual production capacity to process 60,000 tons of refined palm olein into biofuel. MPOB expects at least five more plants to be established by the next two years. Europe is the targeted market due to its regulation that required the usage of biofuel to reach 5.75% by 2010. The production cost of palm oil is said to be about 40 percent lower than other

biofuel feedstocks. The GOM is drafting the National Biofuel Policy and hopes to submit it to Parliament in 2006.

With the requirement of the 'transfat' labeling in the U.S. since January 2006 and the emerging interests to utilize palm oil as biodiesel, the local industry expects Malaysian palm oil exports to U.S. to reach 650 TMT in 2005/06 and 1 MMT by 2006/07.

Trade Policy and Market Access: The GOM practices differential export tax on palm oil in order to encourage the domestic production of value-added palm products. For example, neutralized, bleeched and deodorized palm olein is fully exempted from export tax while CPO is subjected to 10 to 30% export tax depending on its market price. In addition, selected big Malaysian palm oil companies that have joint-ventures in foreign countries are given export tax waivers. These practices have been perceived to produce an uneven level playing ground in the international market.

2. Palm Kernel Oil

Palm kernel oil (PKO) production rose 17% to 1.9 MMT in 2004/05 due to a surge in palm kernel crushing. In line with the palms undergoing biological stress, PKO output is expected to stagnate at 1.9 MMT in 2005/06. A bigger growth is expected in 2006/07.

The expanding local oleo-chemical industry utilized about 1 MMT of PKO, about 60 percent of the PKO production in 2005. With 16 oleochemical plants with a capacity of 1.9 MMT, there is much potential for growth in the Malaysian oleo-chemical industry in the near term. The sector will continue to compete with overseas buyers for crude as well as processed PKO.

Due to weaker overseas demand, PKO declined 2.4% to 722 TMT in 2004/05. The U.S., the Netherland, Japan, China and Turkey were the top destination markets. With an expected increase in PKO output in 2005/06, about 740 TMT of PKO are expected to be available for exports.

3. Soybean Oil

In line with an increase in soy crush, local soyoil production rose 5.8% to 73 TMT in 2004/05. With an expected slow but steady expansion in soy crush in the near term, domestic soyoil output is expected to increase to 10% to 80 TMT in 2005/06.

Soybean oil consumption accounts for 5 percent of total food use consumption of oil in Malaysia. Soyoil is consumed primarily as a premium quality cooking oil and is priced well above the price for palm oil. It is also blended with local tropical oils and sold in the domestic retail market.

At times, Malaysian soy crushers continue to find it profitable to refine imported crude soyoil for re-exports to third countries. Post expects Malaysia to export about 110 TMT of value-added soyoil in 2005/06 with Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, Philippines and South Korea as the main destinations.

4. Coconut Oil

Domestic coconut oil output rose to 33 TMT in CY2005, reflecting a small increase in copra crushing. The long-term outlook is not bright as the local coconut industry has been relegated to supplying minor food needs (desiccated coconut, coconut cream, etc). Coconut oil accounts for only about one percent of total domestic oil consumption. Excessive imports are also channeled for industrial use especially in the oleo-chemical sector.

Competitively priced Indonesian crude coconut oils boosted total imports to 233 TMT in CY2005. Most of the imports were further refined and re-exported to third countries. Exports of refined coconut oil rose 25% to 204 TMT in CY2005, with the major markets being Singapore, China and South Korea.

Oil, Palm PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Palm			(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Area Planted	0	4040	0	4200	0	4300
Area Harvested	0	3670	0	3800	0	3870
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1332	1332	1400	1436	1260	1200
Production	15194	15194	15100	15250	0	15900
MY Imports	400	333	500	500	0	700
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	16926	16859	17000	17186	1260	17800
MY Exports	13200	12634	13400	13000	0	13420
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	1560	1957	1620	2086	0	2200
Food Use Dom. Consump.	620	620	590	670	0	720
Feed Waste Consumption	146	212	130	230	0	260
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2326	2789	2340	2986	0	3180
Ending Stocks	1400	1436	1260	1200	0	1200
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	16926	16859	17000	17186	0	17800
Calendar Year Imports	0	413	0	500	0	700
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	12548	0	13000	0	13420
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	450	0	650	0	1000

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	1782	1331	-25%
Feb	1887	1298	-31%
Mar	1993	1421	-29%
Apr	1973	1428	-28%
May	1874	1410	-25%
Jun	1546	1398	-10%
Jul	1473	1407	-4%
Aug	1476	1353	-8%
Sep	1546	1381	-11%
Oct	1460	1452	-1%
Nov	1474	1420	-4%
Dec	1408	1382	-2%
Exchange Rate	3.716	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/13/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	760	Indonesia	221
Thailand	9	Cambodia	2
Cambodia	2	Papua N. Guinea	1
Total for Others	771		224
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	771		224

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	191	U.S.	313
Others		Others	
China	2829	China	2129
Netherlands	1084	Netherlands	852
India	854	Pakistan	686
Pakistan	823	Egypt	463
Jordan	612	India	408
Japan	474	Bangladesh	374
Singapore	376	Japan	325
Egypt	353	Singapore	279
Bangladesh	350	Turkey	228
U. A. Emirates	313	Russian Fed.	205
Total for Others	8068		5949
Others not Listed	3267		3113
Grand Total	11526		9375

Oilseeds, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Area Planted	0	4040	0	4200	0	4300
Area Harvested	0	3670	0	3800	0	3870
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	115	158	162	155	137	130
Production	4035	4034	4000	4040	0	4210
MY Imports	58	71	65	55	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	4208	4263	4227	4250	137	4400
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	4046	4108	4090	4120	0	4260
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4046	4108	4090	4120	0	4260
Ending Stocks	162	155	137	130	0	140
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4208	4263	4227	4250	0	4400
Calendar Year Imports	0	86	0	55	0	60
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Price Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	959	1012	6%
Feb	1014	1038	2%
Mar	1127	1115	-1%
Apr	1225	1125	-8%
May	1217	1042	-14%
Jun	1032	1031	0%
Jul	1022	1031	1%
Aug	1014	946	-7%
Sep	1130	947	-16%
Oct	1056	989	-6%
Nov	1044	965	-8%
Dec	1030	971	-6%
Exchange Rate	3.716	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/13/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Meal, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Crush	4046	4108	4090	4120	0	4260
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.535838	0.5185	0.532274	0.519417	0	0.521127
Beginning Stocks	202	244	148	203	120	190
Production	2168	2130	2177	2140	0	2220
MY Imports	2	1	2	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2372	2375	2327	2343	120	2410
MY Exports	2040	1868	2055	1900	0	1940
MY Exp. to the EC	1150	0	1200	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	184	304	152	253	0	270
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	184	304	152	253	0	270
Ending Stocks	148	203	120	190	0	200
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2372	2375	2327	2343	0	2410
Calendar Year Imports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	1782	0	1900	0	1940
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	1159	Netherlands	862
Korea Rep.	150	New Zealand	146
Germany, FR	110	Germany, FR	136
Niger	85	Korea Rep.	114
New Zealand	84	Niger	35
United Kingdom	37	Vietnam	35
Vietnam	31	Thailand	15
Thailand	8	United Kingdom	13
Philippines	4	Iran, Islam Rep	5
Japan	4	Japan	4
Total for Others	1672		1365
Others not Listed	5		4
Grand Total	1677		1369

Oil, Palm Kernel PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Crush	4046	4108	4090	4120	0	4260
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.444142	0.454722	0.449633	0.453883	0	0.454225
Beginning Stocks	210	169	225	244	234	200
Production	1797	1868	1839	1870	0	1935
MY Imports	170	131	175	150	0	170
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2177	2168	2239	2264	234	2305
MY Exports	660	722	690	740	0	740
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	1210	1120	1230	1234	0	1290
Food Use Dom. Consump.	82	82	85	90	0	95
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1292	1202	1315	1324	0	1385
Ending Stocks	225	244	234	200	0	180
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2177	2168	2239	2264	0	2305
Calendar Year Imports	0	128	0	150	0	170
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	740	0	740	0	740
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	185	0	240	0	270

Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Prices in	Ringgit	per uom	Metric Ton
Year	2004	2005	% Change
Jan	2025	2199	9%
Feb	2139	2257	6%
Mar	2355	2391	2%
Apr	2613	2418	-7%
May	2640	2264	-14%
Jun	2255	2203	-2%
Jul	2247	2194	-2%
Aug	2195	2001	-9%
Sep	2437	1997	-18%
Oct	2295	2075	-10%
Nov	2282	2055	-10%
Dec	2259	2039	-10%
Exchange Rate	3.716	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	3/13/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	149	Indonesia	51
Thailand	42	Thailand	26
Total for Others	191		77
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	191		77

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Palm Kernel		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	153	U.S.	147
Others		Others	
Bangladesh	54	Netherlands	67
China	51	Japan	42
Japan	51	China	37
Netherlands	50	Turkey	28
Jordan	38	Russian Fed.	20
South Africa	27	South Africa	19
Egypt	23	Egypt	18
Turkey	22	Denmark	14
Brazil	19	Ukraine	10
Russian Fed.	18	Pakistan	8
Total for Others	353		263
Others not Listed	184		122
Grand Total	690		532

Oilseeds, Soybean PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	75	75	82	80	84	85
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	575	581	590	645	0	725
MY Imp. from U.S.	180	137	165	150	0	200
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	650	656	672	725	84	810
MY Exports	20	18	25	20	0	25
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	410	405	418	455	0	500
Food Use Dom. Consump.	120	133	125	140	0	150
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	18	20	20	25	0	25
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	548	558	563	620	0	675
Ending Stocks	82	80	84	85	0	110
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	650	656	672	725	0	810
Calendar Year Imports	0	499	0	645	0	725
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	90	0	200	0	220
Calendar Year Exports	0	64	0	20	0	25
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	175	U.S.	75
Others		Others	
Argentina	213	Argentina	205
Canada	66	Uruguay	92
Brazil	63	Canada	61
Uruguay	42	India	2
Australia	4	Australia	1
China	3	China	1
India	3		
U.A. Emirates	1		
Total for Others	395		362
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	571		437

Meal, Soybean PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Crush	410	405	418	455	0	500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.77561	0.77037	0.77512	0.769231	0	0.77
Beginning Stocks	76	76	80	80	80	120
Production	318	312	324	350	0	385
MY Imports	675	676	680	750	0	760
MY Imp. from U.S.	10	13	10	4	0	3
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1069	1064	1084	1180	80	1265
MY Exports	25	19	25	20	0	25
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	964	965	979	1040	0	1110
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	964	965	979	1040	0	1110
Ending Stocks	80	80	80	120	0	130
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1069	1064	1084	1180	0	1265
Calendar Year Imports	0	831	0	750	0	760
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	14	0	40	0	3
Calendar Year Exports	0	18	0	20	0	25
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	13
Others		Others	
Argentina	407	Argentina	508
India	94	China	22
China	13	India	9
U. A. Emirates	4	U. A. Emirates	6
Brazil	1		
Total for Others	519		545
Others not Listed			1
Grand Total	519		559

Oil, Soybean PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006
Crush	410	405	418	455	0	500
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.178049	0.180247	0.177033	0.175824	0	0.18
Beginning Stocks	8	8	4	4	5	5
Production	73	73	74	80	0	90
MY Imports	50	63	50	70	0	80
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	131	144	128	154	5	175
MY Exports	65	104	63	110	0	127
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	62	36	60	39	0	42
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	62	36	60	39	0	42
Ending Stocks	4	4	5	5	0	6
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	131	144	128	154	0	175
Calendar Year Imports	0	69	0	70	0	80
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	104	0	110	0	127
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Argentina	42	Argentina	31
Brazil	26	Brazil	21
India	4		
Singapore	2		
Total for Others	74		52
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	74		52

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Singapore	52	Singapore	22
Philippines	19	Indonesia	12
Korea Dem. People	16	Australia	10
Australia	14	Philippines	8
Indonesia	10	Korea Dem. People	6
Japan	8	Japan	5
Hong Kong	8	Hong Kong	3
New Zealand	7	New Zealand	3
Pakistan	4	Yemen	2
Yemen	4	Papua N. Guinea	1
Total for Others	142		72
Others not Listed	14		2
Grand Total	156		74

Oilseeds, Copra PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oilseed, Copra				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Area Planted	0	103	0	100	0	98
Area Harvested	0	72	0	70	0	68
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	3	3	3	4	2	4
Production	36	35	35	35	0	34
MY Imports	16	20	16	22	0	24
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	55	58	54	61	2	62
MY Exports	4	0	4	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	48	54	48	57	0	58
Food Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	48	54	48	57	0	58
Ending Stocks	3	4	2	4	0	4
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	55	58	54	61	0	62
Calendar Year Imports	0	20	0	22	0	24
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meal, Copra PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Copra				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Crush	48	54	48	57	0	58
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3125	0.314815	0.3125	0.315789	0	0.310345
Beginning Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
Production	15	17	15	18	0	18
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	15	18	15	19	0	19
MY Exports	4	3	4	3	0	2
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	9	0	9	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	2	14	2	15	0	16
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	11	14	11	15	0	16
Ending Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	15	18	15	19	0	19
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	3	0	3	0	2
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Oil, Coconut PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Oil, Coconut				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Crush	48	54	48	57	0	58
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.625	0.611111	0.625	0.631579	0	0.62069
Beginning Stocks	18	18	16	20	18	15
Production	30	33	30	36	0	36
MY Imports	190	233	195	195	0	210
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	238	284	241	251	18	261
MY Exports	160	204	160	180	0	200
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	46	44	45	39	0	30
Food Use Dom. Consump.	16	16	18	17	0	18
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	62	60	63	56	0	48
Ending Stocks	16	20	18	15	0	13
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	238	284	241	251	0	261
Calendar Year Imports	0	233	0	195	0	210
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	204	0	180	0	200
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	43	0	42	0	45

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	112	Indonesia	128
Philippines	68	Philippines	44
Vietnam	1	Vietnam	2
Total for Others	181		174
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	182		175

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Oil, Coconut		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.	27	U.S.	32
Others		Others	
Korea Rep. Of	19	Singapore	18
China	18	China	16
Singapore	11	Korea Rep. Of	14
Russian Fed.	8	Iran	9
Netherlands	7	Ukraine	7
Australia	6	Australia	6
Spain	5	Canada	5
Iran	5	Netherlands	5
Canada	4	Pakistan	4
Pakistan	4	Denmark	4
Total for Others	87		88
Others not Listed	45		33
Grand Total	159		153

Meal, Fish PSD

PSD Table						
Country	Malaysia					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]
Market Year Begin		01/2005		01/2006		01/2007
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1	1	1	1	1	1
Production	60	60	63	59	0	58
MY Imports	4	6	6	5	0	4
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	65	67	70	65	1	63
MY Exports	34	36	36	33	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	30	30	33	31	0	32
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	30	30	33	31	0	32
Ending Stocks	1	1	1	1	0	1
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	65	67	70	65	0	63
Calendar Year Imports	0	6	0	5	0	4
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	36	0	33	0	30
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2004: Jan-Dec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Imports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Burma	2	Peru	1
Peru	1	Burma	1
		Chile	1
Total for Others	3		3
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	4		4

Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Malaysia		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	2004: JanDec, 2005: Jan-Sep	Units:	TMT
Exports for:	2004		**2005**
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Indonesia	8	India	7
Vietnam	6	China	6
India	5	Vietnam	5
Thailand	4	Indonesia	4
Bangladesh	3	Bangladesh	2
China	3	Thailand	1
Singapore	2	Singapore	1
Total for Others	31		26
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	32		27